The Easton Gazette.

VOL. LXXV.---NO. 40. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1891. $1 50 PER YEAR.

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BRICKS AND DRAIN TILE
EVER EXHIBITED IN A COMBINED BRICK AND TILE YARD.
I have on hand an extra large stock of
DRAIN TILE,
And now is the time to put them in for the fall crop. If farmers will call I think terms can be made to suit them.
BRICKS
In any amount and quality can be furnished at short notice.
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For Drain Pipe and Chimneys in Stock in all Its Branches.
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ely

No Spare Hours.

Mr Hayseed (arriving at city hotel)—I s'pose I kin hear the gong when it rings fer dinner, can't I?

Clerk—We have no gong. We have breakfast from 6 to 11, dinner from 12 to 6, supper from 6 to 11.

Mr. Hayseed—Jehoshaphat! How am I to git time to see the city?—*New York Weekly.*

VICTORY OF THE VANQUISHED.

Granted the odds are against us; granted we
enter the field,
When Fate has fought and conquered,
broken our sword and shield.
What then? Shall we ask for quarter, or
say that our work is done?
Say, rather, a greater glory is ours if the
field be won!

'Tis war with the wrong of years—with
prejudice, pride and hate;
Against the world's decree, and the frown
of an evil fate.
A crown to the one who wins! and the worst
is only a grave,
And somewhere, somewhere still, a reward
awaits the brave.
A broken shield without, but a hero's heart
within,
And held with a hand of steel, the broken
sword may win!
—*Boston Transcript.*

The Ducking of Mr. Dick.

BY J. L. HARBOUR.

A stranger, looking on from the background, would have been greatly amused to see the expressions on the faces of the boys and girls of the Rose Lane school when they saw for the first time the new teacher, Mr. Timothy Dick, approaching.

It was almost nine o'clock before he came, and some of the larger ones had been saying that they "guessed he had been scared out."

"Mebbe he won't be so slow going away as he is getting here," said Nat Brace, a surly-looking, untidy boy about seventeen years old.

It was a neat little new country schoolhouse in the first freshness and spotlessness of snowy white paint. The blinds were painted grass green, and there were green paper shades to the windows—an unusual thing in a country schoolhouse in that neighborhood.

The luxury of blinds in the windows of a schoolhouse was sharply ridiculed by several slow-going people in the district.

"Next thing you know they'll be puttin' down flowered carpets and sofies for them to lop down on that gits too lazy to set up," said old Mr. Joyce.

"Laws-a-massy!" said Mrs. Jasper, who had visited the new schoolhouse with Mrs. Joyce to see how the tax money was being squandered. "Aint you heerd what all this style is being put on for?"

"Of course I've heerd, Sally Jasper, and it's all nonsense, as you'll see 'fore you're six months older. Now, the idear, Sally Jasper, the very idear, that the scholars air goin' to behave any better in a schoolhouse all finished up like that than they would in the old house! Just as if white paint and green shetters and fancy school furniture, and all that, had anything to do with a boy's moral nature!"

"It's all Wesley Redding's doings," replied Mrs. Jasper. "He sticks up for it that the scholars air goin' to act accordin' to their surroundin's, and if they have to set in a dirty, tumble-down old schoolhouse, with the plasterin' half off'n the walls, the stove all rusted out, and with old benches for seats and no place to put a cap or a shawl, exceptin' to set on 'em—he says, Wesley Redding does, that boys and girls air bound to be slipshod and even sassy theirselves! From the day he was 'lected d'rector of the deestrict he fit for a new house; and now we'll see how his theory works."

The new house stood on a gentle rise at one end of the long Rose Lane, a grassy rural thoroughfare, sweet with the scent and bright with the delicate pink of wild roses blooming in almost every fence corner in their season.

But the roses had fallen, and the yellow leaves of the bushes betokened frost and snow when young Mr. Timothy Dick walked up Rose Lane for the first time, one bright but slightly chilly October day.

When the teacher left the Lane and walked up the well-worn path toward the schoolhouse, the curious eyes of the forty or more boys and girls, of all sizes and ages, beheld for the first time a slightly built, smooth-faced and very trim young man, who came walking up the path, and greeted them cordially.

"Good-morning," he said, with a smile. "I have almost set you a bad example by being late myself on the first day of school, but I have walked all the way from my home in Wayne, which you know is nearly six miles from here, and Mr. Redding detained me for several minutes when I was passing his house. But there are still three or four minutes before nine o'clock; so no one can really say that I am late. Can he, my little man?"

He put his hand lightly on the tangled red curls of little Sammy Pike's head as he spoke. Sammy, quite overcome by this unexpected attention, blushed scarlet and lisped out:

"No, thir."

"I am here just in time to open the school," the teacher went on, "and we will go right in and get to work."

He stepped to the door of the schoolroom, as he spoke, and said, in a pleasant tone:

"Well, well! What a bright, pretty schoolroom! We ought to make famous progress in such a room as this. And we must keep it just as tidy as it is now."

Mr. Dick was a marked exception to many of the former teachers of the school in the exceeding tidiness of his appearance.

Nat Brace glanced contemptuously toward some of his companions and whispered, "He's a reg'lar dude!"

When Mr. Dick took out his handkerchief, and lightly brushed the dust from his polished boots and from the bottom of his trousers before entering the house, Nat whispered behind his hand to Bryan Thayer, "Just look at Miss Nancy!"

"Miss Nancy's" sense of hearing was acute. He heard Nat's whisper, but did not show in any sign that he had heard it.

Mr. Dick surprised the school by making no threats, and laying down no law to the school in his opening talk. This was an unheard of thing in the Rose Lane school. The surly, ignorant man who had taught the school during the previous winter had brought with him on the first day a long, keen rod cut from a hickory sapling. Marching defiantly into the old schoolhouse, this teacher had given the desk several resounding whacks with the rod, and had said:

"Now that's what you'll all get if you don't mind your books and be good! No whispering, no sticking pins into each other, nothing but to study and behave yourselves! Mind that, or you'll get this rod on your backs!"

A new order of things seemed to be coming in with the new schoolhouse and this trim, gentle voiced young teacher.

"I know his game," said Bryan Thayer to several of the large boys during the first recess. "He's going to try the soft soldering game on us."

"His nice little meachin', cityfied ways may work with the girls and the small boys, but they won't go down with me," said Nat Brace. "It takes muscle to fetch me to terms."

"Muscle!" said Phineas Joyce, derisively. "All the muscle he's got wouldn't hurt a fly."

"Well, he'd better get some up before the first snow comes, or some of the ten-year-old boys will wash his face for him," said Nat.

"Yes, and you might get your own face washed about that time, Nat Brace," said Sally Redding. "You boys will see what you'll get yet. He isn't afraid of you, and I know it. Anyway, you ought to be ashamed of yourself if you go to making trouble after the gentlemanly way he's treated us, and when we have such a lovely new schoolhouse."

A shout of derision greeted this speech.

"I'll tell you what I'm going to do, boys," said Nat Brace; "I'm going to find out what he's good for. I'll haul out my jackknife and go to whittlin' the new desk right in school, and see what he does!"

Ten minutes after the school was called to order, Mr. Dick, who was sitting at his desk with a first reader class before him, tapped the floor lightly with his foot and said, pleasantly:

"This won't do, this won't do at all!" Whittling these new desks! That cannot be permitted. What's your name, sir?"

His hand was extended toward Nat Brace. There was no anger in his tones.

"Nat Brace!" the boy called out doggedly.

The teacher stopped at Nat's desk, and held out his hand.

"Well, Nat," he said, "you may give me your knife for the present, and you may pay the school committee for the damage you have done to the property of the district."

Never in all his unruly, rebellious career had Nat Brace been approached in this cool manner. Never had a teacher taken up one of Nat's gauntlets with a smile, and no trace of furious anger; and Mr. Dick's smile won from Nat a half-dazed, half-ashamed sort of an obedience before the boy really knew that he was obeying.

The large boys attended school irregularly at first. Farm duties kept them at home; but by the first of December all had begun to come every day.

By this time Mr. Dick had won the respect and even the affection of the other pupils. It had also been proved that Mr. Redding's theory was not groundless. Visitors to the school not only remarked the neat appearance of the room, the desks and pupils, but perceived a decided improvement in the children's manners.

There was hardly a sign of rebellion on the part of the pupils until Phineas Joyce, Nat Brace, Bryan Thayer and Hiram Beal began to attend regularly. These four large boys had had the unenviable honor of barring out, ducking and in other ways defying and maltreating half of the teachers who had tried to teach the Rose Lane school during the past four years.

These four boys walked to school together one frosty morning in November. They intended to go to school regularly now, and it was the first day they had all been in attendance.

They felt that it was a fitting time to "let little Miss Nancy know who was boss."

Various methods of imparting this information to Mr. Dick were discussed. Just as they came to Lowrie's Pond, Nat Brace struck the palms of his hands together, and said, gleefully:

"I have it, boys; let's give him a ducking! The water's ice-cold now, and I tell you it would take the starch right out of him to souse him under a few times."

"Yes, and it'd stop all this talk about their having got a teacher at last who could keep us in tow," said Hiram Beal. "I'm in for the ducking."

"Well, I guess I am, too," said Phin Joyce; "only I thought we'd kind o' cut up a few of our little didos first, and sort o' rasp him up 'fore we barred him out or ducked him, or tried anything like that."

"Oh, let's do it to-day!" cried Nat Brace. "Strike while the iron's hot, says I."

"While the water's cold, you'd better say," said Phineas. "He'll want something hot later on."

"Let's grab him at recess time this morning, and walk him over here to the pond and pitch him in."

"All right—say we do!"

The pond, which was a large one, was not more than three or four hundred yards from the school house. The water was six feet deep at the very bank of a point nearest the house, and this was the place chosen by the boys for the ducking of the poor, unsuspecting Mr. Dick.

He was standing on the platform watching some of the small boys playing leap-frog, when Bryan Thayer stepped up and said, with a leer:

"We want you, Mister!"

"You want me?"

"Yes, we do. You come along with us."

Mr. Dick's face flushed at the boy's insolent tone and manner, but his voice was steady as he asked, "What do you want of me?"

"You come along and you'll find out," said Bryan, and Nat Brace called out, jeeringly:

"We might as well tell you right now that we're going to duck you!"

"Duck me?"

"Yes, sir; we're going to pitch you into Lowrie's Pond, yonder."

"Oh, you are?" said Mr. Dick. He was pale instead of crimson now, and his eyes shone, but he voice was steady.

"Yes, we air!" said Phineas Joyce. "And if you don't come along peaceably, we'll fetch you. We mean business!"

Mr. Dick glanced at the boys in silence for a moment. The other pupils had gathered around, breathless with excitement. Some of the girls began to cry. Little Sammy Pike, who had just been saying that he "jutht loved Mithter Dick," ran and hid in the woodshed, weeping.

Sally Redding was aflame with indignation.

"Shame on you!" she cried, pointing her finger scornfully at the four boys. "You're a pack of great cowardly bullies—that's what you are! You're four to one, and you've waited until there were four of you, because you didn't dare touch the teacher single-handed. Don't you go a step, Mr. Dick. We girls will fight for you!"

She interposed her small, slender self between the teacher and his assailants, and stood there with clenched fists and flashing eyes.

The boys sneered and jeered, although some of them had the grace to wince and flush at Sally's truthful words. But Mr. Dick laid his hand lightly on Sally's shoulder and said, with a smile:

"You are a real little Trojan maiden, but I cannot have you waging war for me. I think it best to yield gracefully, if I must yield. Now I will go with you, boys, but don't you lay a hand on me to force me into going. I will go quietly along without giving you that trouble."

He started forward.

"Don't ye try to run away," said Phineas Joyce, "for we can outrun ye any day."

"I run away from you!" said the teacher, in a voice and with a look that made Phineas turn scarlet and hang back to escape that strange, contemptuous, searching look in the teacher's eyes. The cowardly boy would have fled had he been alone.

With the exception of Sammy Pike who, peeping from between the cracks in the woodshed, wept aloud, the whole school followed the teacher and the boys to the pond, many of the smaller children trembling and sobbing.

"You will kindly allow me to take off my coat, that I may have at least one dry garment to put on when I come out?" said Mr. Dick, when they stood on the very edge of the bank of the pond.

"Off with it, then," said Hiram Beal.

The other pupils had fallen back, and the teacher and the four boys stood alone on the bank.

"Thank you," said Mr. Dick, gently, as he threw off the coat, took a long breath, stood erect, and added:

"Now I am ready."

A strange thing happened then. The children saw it with staring, wondering eyes and speechless lips.

Brayan Thayer and Nat Brace had been standing directly in front of Mr. Dick. Now, with the word "ready," came two dull, striking sounds, and Nat and Bryan went reeling and yelling backward into the water!

Hiram Beal stood at the teacher's right. Mr. Dick turned suddenly; his right arm shot out swiftly in his white shirt sleeve, and the admiring small boys saw the muscle swell and rise as Hiram fell to the ground and was dragged to the pond and rolled in by the teacher.

Phineas Joyce turned to run away, but Sally Redding clung to his coat tail as he passed her and held him back.

He would have struck her, but Mr. Dick had him by the collar and dragged him back, while he cried:

"Oh, please don't, teacher! It's all Nat Brace's fault! He put us up to it. I—I—o-o-h!"

In went Phineas with a mighty splash.

Nat and Bryan were climbing up the steep bank, six feet high here, with chattering teeth, but Mr. Dick sent them both back into the water. Then he said, "I sincerely hope that this is the last exhibition I shall have to make of my muscular ability in any way. You boys may come out of the water and go home and get some dry clothes."

The memory of this lesson, coupled with something Phineas Joyce read a day or two afterward in a Wayne paper and told to his comrades, greatly increased their respect and admiration for Mr. Dick.

Phineas had read that at a certain athletic exhibition recently given in Wayne, Mr. Timothy Dick had carried off all of the honors, and that he had won the victory in a hotly contested boat race.

It was not long before the boys came to admire and respect Mr. Dick for other reasons than his unexpected and superior muscular powers. His coming to Rose Lane marked the beginning of a new and vastly better epoch in the history of that school.—*Youth's Companion.*

WORDS OF WISDOM

The way to come out right is to start in right.

Wrong living is caused by wrong thinking.

The things which cause us the most trouble never happen.

No man can become rich by never giving away anything.

There are millions of taskmasters who never cracked a whip.

If some of us would look up more we would see more sunshine.

Sin is only limited by ability. A flea would kill an elephant if it could.

When everything else seems to be giving away, try standing on a promise.

There is nothing which man so much hates as to be told the truth about himself.

As long as a man sees some other man who is worse than he is, he feels safe.

Teaching children to be stingy is only another way of teaching them to steal.

There are no braver men than those who are never afraid to speak the truth.

The world is full of people who are very pleasant as long as they can have their own way.

The longer a man has his own way, the stronger the probability that he will never give it up.

Remember that an ounce of example with children will weigh more than ten pounds of advice.

If some people could always be as prominent as the church steeple they would be just as fruitful.

If some men took as much interest in their children as they do in their pigs, their boys would all be preachers.

There is a native savagery in every breast that loves to sit in the dry itself and watch those who are caught out in the rain.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) Ram's Horn.*

The "Lightning Arrester."

To the uninitiated it is a great puzzle how the dangers of lightning are arrested where there are so many conductors of electricity as there are in a telegraph office. More than 2000 wires enter the big Western Union Building in New York City; and from one to a thousand in other offices of that company throughout the United States. Each of these wires run more or less directly to the desks of the operators; this being the case, how do they guard against danger from lightning during times of great electrical disturbances? Even when less electric attractions are wanting, most people confess to a certain feeling of insecurity when the elements rage and wake up terrifying flashes of forked fury. But science has provided an answer to the question asked above, as well as to almost all other puzzles which stand in the way of human progress. Every wire as it enters a building passes through the bottom of a long narrow board, and then again through it at the top. This board is the "lightning arrester." If the current is heavy the first effect of the board is to deprive it of much of its force. Should the first contact with the "arrester" fail to eliminate the lightning of its fatal powers, it passes on to the top of the board and touches a spring which communicates with a "drop," instantly shutting off all connection with the operating-room. The spring is called the "plush magnet," and beyond it no overcharge of lightning, whether proceeding from a storm or from contact with other wires, can possibly go.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Flexible Sandstone.

Flexible sandstone is one of the curiosities found in North Carolina. The quarries are in the mountains of the southwestern corner of the State, and the stone is taken out more as a curiosity than for any other purpose, though it is sometimes employed in building. When cut in a thin piece, say the size and shape of a common whetstone, you can bend it into a considerable arc without its breaking, and it will resume its former straightness on the pressure being removed. Of course, if you bend it too far it will break, but the fact that it will bend at all is most remarkable.—*Globe-Democrat.*

THE NEWS.

Mrs. Leland Stanford has donated property valued at $100,000 to the benefit of the Society for the Relief of Orphan and Destitute Children in Albany, N. Y.——Charles Taylor and Edward Waters, serving three-year terms in the Michigan state prison for highway robbery, walked out of the branch state prison at Marquette. They were attending school in the chapel and were excused on pretense of illness. They descended into the rotunda and unlocked the main gate with a key they had secretely manufactured, and walked quietly out of the front door of the administration building. The guard failed to see Waters and Taylor unlock the gate.——Freight conductors on the Nashville and Decatur division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad struck because of a refusal of Superintendent Geddes to reinstate H. B. Ridley, who was discharged for refusing to take a train out.——Near Astoria, Oregon, Hazel Hantham, aged six, fell into the river, and Charles Strom jumped in after her. He struck his head on something, was rendered unconscious, and both drowned. When the bodies were found the girl's arms were clasped tightly around Strom's neck.——At Coney Island, N. Y., Edward Mitchell, a rubber, and Wilson Nelson, aged thirty, a cook, both employed by R. Rice, a horse-owner at the Coney Island Race Track, Sheepshead Bay, had a dispute over some bed-clothes. After considerable wrangling, Nelson grabbed an axe, and raising it struck at Mitchel, who pulled a pistol and shot him in the head, killing him instantly. Mitchell walked from the track to police headquarters, and gave himself up to Sergeant Potter. Nelson is a native of Richmond, Va.

Bill Dalton and Riley Dean, believed to be men who robbed the train at Ceres, Cal., were arrested near Travar, Cal., and taken to Visalia, to jail.——John Rhodes and Joseph Brown, under arrest for burglary, escaped from jail at Portland, Ind. The heavy double-iron bars in one of the windows were sawed off. Rhodes' wife is supposed to have furnished the saw during a visit to the jail. Rhodes is a bad character, and has served four terms in prison, three at Michigan City and one at Columbus.——Alliance O., had the most destructive storm in its history. Twelve houses and barns were struck by lightning, aggregating a loss of $50,000.——Mrs. Kiefer fell from a parachute at Peoria, Ill., into the lake, and came near being drowned. It is thought she will die of her injuries.——At Port Huron, Mich., the car shops of the Grand Trunk Railway were partially destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $75,000.——The bark Royal Tar arrived at San Francisco from Australia, the crew suffering from fever and scurvy.——Two convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary got into a fight, and a third tried to separate them. They are all in the hospital, with fatal wounds.——Michael Davitt said, at Oakland, Cal., that he is going to Ireland to live. Ireland, he says, will soon get her freedom.——Col. T. B. Hunt, United States army, retired, died at Fort Monroe.——The Augusta (Ga.) exposition delegation, composed of prominent citizens and merchants of that city, started on a tour of the Northern and Eastern cities to extend invitations to the boards of trade of those cities to visit the exposition.——Wm. W. Spotswood, a veteran of three wars, died at Mobile, Ala.

President Harrison, accompanied by Mr. George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, went on a gunning trip for rail bird, at Maurice river meadows, near Cape May. The President bagged fourteen birds——Harman Murray, the colored desperado of Florida, was killed by Hardy Early, a colored lad of seventeen years, who will get $1,500 in rewards. Murray had murdered seven men in three months.——The Cold Spring flour mills, near Cape May, owned by George Hildreth, were burned. Loss $10,000; partially insured.——The Norristown (Pa.) Steel Company made its first heat of steel, the operation being very successful. The open hearth process is used in the two furnaces thus far erected. The company will use the new process of making steel direct from the ore. The enterprise gives employment to about one hundred men——John Robbins was instantly killed by a premature blast in the William Penn colliery at Shenandoah, Pa., and at the Ellangowan colliery fire boss Michael Flanigan and Wm. Davis, a miner, were so badly burned by an explosion of gas that fatal results are feared.——President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has extended an invitation in behalf of the trades unions of North America, to the Trade Union Congress, now in session at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, to hold an international trade union congress in Chicago during the summer of 1893.——The men who robbed the South Pacific train near Samuels, Texas, got at least $15,000, possibly much more.——At Louisville, J. J. Bethel's tobacco and rehandling house was burned. Loss $20,000; insurance covers loss.

J. K. Sullivan was thrown into Green river near South Carrollton, Ky., and drowned, by Dick Keith, who built a fence for him, over which they quarreled. Sullivan was sitting on the bank when Keith pushed him in. Sullivan was a prominent tobacco buyer and was vice president of the Central City Deposit Bank.——At Birmingham, Ala., Susie Healy, ten years old, set her dress on fire and was terribly burned about the waist and bosom. She will die.——At Barre, Vt., one man was instantly killed and another fatally injured by a blast at Scott George's quarry.——At Pottsville, Pa., Phillip Williams and Ida Whitner, two notorious characters, got into a dispute, and William struck Ida with a big stone, crushing in her skull. She died later. Williams is in jail.——At Philadelphia the three individual ledger clerks of the broken Keystone National Bank, E. L. Maguire, Chas. R. Ege and J. Frank Lawrence, who were arrested, charged with making false reports of the bank's condition to the bank examiner, were given a hearing before United States Commissioner Bell. They were held in $7,500 bail each for court.——At Boston the Standard Sugar Refinery and the Bay State Sugar Refinery Company were dissolved as corporations by Justice Morton in the Supreme Court.——The World's Fair Commission, after doing some business, adjourned till next April.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE delegation of the American Sabbath Union, who are in Chicago to present their views upon the question of closing the World's Fair on Sundays, to the National Commission, had a conference with representatives of the local Sabbath associations, as to the best methods of presenting the memorial to the Commission.

THE National Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair met in Chicago and elected Mrs. Susan Gale Cook Secretary. Reports were received from the Board of Control, Director General and the President.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY Spaulding resumed his duties at the Treasury Department after a month's absence, during which time he made a thorough investigation of the customs service in the vicinity of Puget Sound, and subsequently conferred with the Directors of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in regard to the reception, custody and treatment of the foreign exhibits, with a view to the preparation of regulations on that subject. He said that it may be necessary to constitute all the exhibition buildings bonded warehouses and place their contents under the control of customs officials.

THE Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, by a vote of 58 yeas to 35 nays, has decided in favor of the closing of the Fair on Sundays.

THE National Columbian Commission, in Chicago, placed the Director General in control of the Latin-American Bureau.

DR. SALDENHA DE COMA has been selected to take charge of the exhibit to be sent by the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to the World's Fair. Dr. Saldenha will have associated with him Parola Lune, the head of a large agricultural company in the western part of the State. Both of these gentlemen were commissioners from Brazil to the Centennial in 1876, and accompanied the Emperor Dom Pedro to this country. Dr. Saldenha was also commissioner to the Vienna Exposition of 1873 and the Paris Exposition of 1889.

JULES VERNE has a son, Michel, who is developing a talent for writing stories very much in his father's highly imaginative style.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Clarkson Likely to go Into the Cabinet.

Court of Claims Vacancy--Pension Agents Kicking--News at the State Department.

The latest rumor as to the successor of Secretary Proctor is that General Clarkson, of Iowa, lately first assistant postmaster-general is to be named.

As the President and his household are absent, there is no means of tracing this rumor, but in high political circles it is not deemed improbable.

THE VACANCY IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The indications are that the President will not name a successor for the late Judge Schofield, of the Court of Claims, until after the meeting of Congress. After examining the law on the subject he determined to defer the appointment of the judges for the new Circuit Court of Appeals until the Senate should be in session, and it is now said that he may delay the nomination of Judge Schofield's successor until then. While the Court of Claims has a docket overcrowded with business it is understood that the additional judge is not immediately necessary. This is the position which it is believed Ex-Congressman McComas will get.

There is no question as to the lawful authority of the President to fill this vacancy during a recess of the Senate, but as the latter body possesses the right of approval or rejection it is deemed better to wait several months for its decision.

PENSION CLAIM AGENTS KICKING.

The pension claim agents are once more concentrating their influence with the view of preventing the newspapers from obtaining a daily list of the pensions granted. Ever since General Black, as pension commissioner, established the practice of allowing the press daily access to the pension awards the claim agents have been fighting against it.

Their policy is to keep the applicants for pensions as much in the dark as possible—in short, to force them to employ attorneys in order to obtain any information from the Pension Office. The daily publication through the press of the award of pensions curtails the business of claim agents, and they have kept up a most persistent fight against the system of according to the press a daily record of awards. Of late this fight has been vigorously conducted, and it now looks as if the claim agents may win.

One of the chief officials of the Pension Bureau, remarked that the office would be compelled to stop the service. He said it was costing too much, as it required five clerks to prepare the list. When the large number of pension claimants is taken into consideration. It is apparent that the service of the five clerks is very small and involves a pitiful expense in comparison with the value of the information rendered. Commissioner Raum will, no doubt, save himself some trouble by closing his doors to the appeals of the claim agents.

AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Although the efforts of this government to further the introduction of American meat products into Europe have not abated as a result of the success of the negotiations with Germany, the greater part of official attention is now being directed to the advancement of American interests in the Pacific.

So far as Chili is concerned, the Department of State is much encouraged by Minister Egan's cablegram announcing the establishment of cordial relations between himself and the Provisional Government. The officials of the department specially call attention to the fact that the Provisional Government of Chili was not organized until the 4th instant, and on the same day it was recognized by the American Minister, who had been instructed by cable to do so. This action is not a formal official recognition, but is all that can be done by any nation at this juncture, and is in line with the precedents of diplomatic practice.

When the Republicans in Spain, in 1873, succeeded in overthrowing the monarchy, Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, instructed Mr. Sickles, the American Minister to Spain, as follows: "So soon as the Republican government is fully established and in possession of the power of the nation you will recognize it."

This was followed, after the election of the Spanish President, by the issuance of new credentials to Minister Sickles, and so when a new President of Chili is elected Mr. Egan will receive credentials of the same kind. Meanwhile he will continue the friendly relations he has already established with the Provisional Government.

Reports are expected to reach the Department of State in a few days from Honolulu embodying the announcement of the death of John Dominus, the prince consort. Developments in that quarter are being narrowly watched on account of the possibility of an upheaval and the resulting jeopardy of American interests.

Such official information as has reached the department from Samoa is indicative of the existence of a feeling of unrest among the natives, and it was believed to be politic to send a man-of-war there. This vessel, the Iroquois, arrived at Apia a few days ago.

There is at present a German man-of-war there, and an English cruiser is expected to reach Apia in a few days. With these vessels lending support to the established government of the islands it is felt that any resistance to Malietoa, who occupies the throne as a result of the tripartite agreement, will be speedily overcome.

UNREST IN SAMOA.

Mataafa Trying to Raise a Party--The Issues.

Advices from Samoa per Mariposa say that the country is in a state of great unrest. Mataafa is still at Malie with three hundred or four hundred men, and has sent out messengers to raise a party in his behalf. It is understood that the government is only awaiting the arrival of an English warship to make a joint demonstration in the three nations and to punish the natives who refuse to obey Malietoa. Unless some action is taken without delay, there will probably be trouble.

The great cause of complaint among the natives is the way in which the salary list is climbing up. Two Swedish gentlemen came out with the chief justice to act as clerk and marshal. As it turned out, there was nothing in these positions. Two new places were created for them—chief of police and secretary to the chief justice. The people, however, have confidence in the chief justice's impartiality. The only objection is that he is very slow. Much dissatisfaction has been caused by the acts of President Baron Senfl von Pilsack.

The currency question is the burning issue. A German firm imported a number of silver marks from Germany some time ago, and wished to pass them at gold value in the payment of taxes, etc. Most of those coins are old marks of Wurtemburg and other small principalities. The residents objected to them, as they cannot pass them except at a discount in America or the colonies. The President, however, insisted that they be received. The King and the government would not take them, but the President again ordered them to do so, or Germany would be angry. They again refused, but Pilsack still declined to accept their decision, and the question remains open.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Tracy issued orders for the Pensacola, now at San Francisco to proceed at once to Honolulu. The state of affairs at the Hawaiian Islands resulting from the death of the Prince Consort is such that the presence there of an American man-of-war is regarded as necessary to guard American interests.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, super, $3.50 @3.75. Wheat—Southern Fultz, 1.06@1.07 Corn—Southern White, 70@71c., Yellow, 70@71c. Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania 40@41c. Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania 80@89c. Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania $12.50@13.50. Straw—Wheat, $8.00@9.00. Butter—Eastern Creamery, 21@22c. near-by receipt 12@13c. Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 9½@10c., Western, 8@9½c. Eggs—17 @17½c. Tobacco, Leaf-Interior $1.00@1.50 Good Common, $4.00@5.00, Middling, $6.00 @8.00, Good to fine red, $9.00@11.00. Fancy, $12.00@13.00.

NEW YORK—Flour—Southern Good to choice extra, $3.60@4.40. Wheat—No. 1 White 1.10½@1.11. Rye—State 1.01@1.02c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 77@78½c. Oats—White, State 36½@37c. Butter—State, 16½@21c. Cheese—State, 7@9½c. Eggs—17@18½c.

PHILADELPHIA — Flour — Pennsylvania Fancy, $4.25@4.80. Wheat, Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 1.10@1.11. Rye—Pennsylvania, 94@95c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 74 @75c. Oats—40@40½c. Butter—State, 18@ 19c. Cheese—New York Factory, 10@10½c. Eggs—State, 18@19c.

CATTLE.

BALTIMORE—Beef—$4.75@5.00. Sheep—$3.50@4.75. Hogs—$5.00@5.25.

NEW YORK—Beef—$6.00@7.00. Sheep—$4.00@5.00. Hogs—5.40@5.85.

EAST LIBERTY—Beef—$5.00@6.00. Sheep—$4.00@5.00. Hogs—$5.65@5.70.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Oriental Congress opened at London.

THE price of bread in London is going up.

THE commerce of Italy shows a material falling off.

THE Austrian government is taking determined measures to suppress the Czech agitation in Bohemia.

CONTINUOUS gales of wind, accompanied by furious rainstorms, are doing great damage in England and Ireland.

THE crops in Scotland have been half ruined by the recent storms, and the harvest is at a complete standstill.

THE extensive landslide in the Valley of the Drane is forming a dam across the Lienzer gorge, threatening great damage.

A DISPATCH from Zanzibar says that the Sultan has declared his dominions to be within the zone of the Brussels spirit act.

IT IS rumored that the Italian government will ask Parliament to abolish the edict which forbids the export of the works of the old masters.

THE Grand Duke George, son of the Czar, is wasting away, and from the most manly and athletic member of the Russian imperial family is sinking into invalidism.

IT WAS reported in Hamburg, Germany, that all restriction on the importation of American pork would be removed. Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps, the United States minister, refused to confirm the report.

FOURNEAU'S expedition to explore the Valley of Sangha Bayen, Central Soudan and the French Congo in Africa was attacked by natives. Sixteen of the party were killed and thirty-one, including Fourneau himself, wounded.

A PRIVATE letter received at San Francisco from the City of Mexico, says that President Diaz is regarded by many as Mexico's Balmaceda, and the success of the Chilian insurgents is likely to encourage the large party, which aims at the overthrow of the dictator of Mexico.

THE Pope is said to be desirous that a foreigner may be chosen at the approaching election for general of the Dominican Order. This is cited as a part of his policy of marking the international character of Catholic institutions and to prepare the way gradually for a foreign Pope. It is stated as a fact that in 1889 the Pope had arranged to leave Rome and take up his residence in Monaco, but that the arrangement fell through because the Prince of Monaco imposed certain conditions which the Pope would not accept, one of which was that the Pope should not interfere with gambling.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE union cabinet makers of Chicago, about 1000 in numbers, struck for eight hours as a day's work.

THERE was a pretty general resumption of work in the green glass factories throughout the country.

THE lumber manufacturers of the Northwest met in Chicago. It is said they propose to advance prices about a dollar a thousand.

THE weavers at the Barnaby gingham mill, at Fall River, Massachusetts, have quit work, alleging poor wages as the cause. About 500 looms are idle.

THE five months' strike of the coal miners, at Duquoin, Illinois, is practically ended, the Miners' Executive Committee and the Horn Colliery Company having arrived at an agreement.

THE nine-hour-a-day rule went into effect with respect to the carpenters, joiners and caulkers employed at the Baltimore shipyards. The builders all conformed with the rule.

THE Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, at Sedalia, Missouri, have just adopted a schedule of wages which is described as being "one of the most satisfactory adjustments of wages ever issued by a railroad company."

THE Cotton Manufacturers' Association met in Fall River, Massachusetts, and voted to reduce wages. The reduction will take effect on October 5th, and, it is believed, will average 10 per cent.

THE Lake Erie and Western Railroad management promulgated its new wage schedule. It includes certain advances and allowances for overtime, which the recent strikers demanded, and it is thought it will be satisfactory to the men.

MEN who were working for the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, at Catasauqua, Penna., whose employes are on strike, were assaulted and the houses of two of them were stoned. The strikers are suspected of being the offenders.

SECRETARY FOSTER says the recent controversy over the removal of six plate printers at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for alleged insubordination has been satisfactorily settled by the re-employment of the men under the terms originally fixed by the department.

AT a largely attended meeting of bakers, in Boston, it was announced that on May 1, 1892, the organized bakers, affiliated with the International Journeymen Bakers' Union, will strike from Maine to California for a reduction in hours of labor and an increase of wages.

THE American Axe and Tool Company runs nine axe factories, situated respectively at Johnsonville and Gowanda, New York; Beaver Falls, Mill Hill, and Bellefonte, Penna.; Douglass, Massachusetts, and Cleveland, Ohio. It controls about half the production of axes in the United States. The employes of five of the factories—the largest run by the company—struck against the company's efforts to compel them to leave their unions. The Federation of Labor has agreed to pay each married man engaged in the strike the sum of $6 per week, and each unmarried man $3 per week, while the fight lasts.

HARMON MURRAY KILLED.

Florida Rid of Her Terror--How It Was Done--Early a Hero.

Harmon Murray, the notorious colored outlaw who has defied the authorities for nearly a year and terrorized a wide section of country, was killed about daylight by Hardy Early, a colored lad of 17.

The killing occurred in a swamp near Archer, Fla. Murray called on Early about 4 o'clock and ordered him to go with him to Archer, where he said, he was going to "kill some crackers" and then leave Alachua county.

Early did not want to go, and said he had no gun, but Murray took Early to the latter's brother's house and made him produce a double-barrel shotgun. Both barrels were loaded with buckshot, and Early put 15 more in each barrel. The two then started toward Archer. Having to pass through a swamp on the way, when they got into the swamp Early pretended he did not know the trail, and asked Murray to lead.

Murray took the lead, and immediately Early poured the contents of both barrels into the back of Murray's head, killing him instantly. Early then notified the people at Archer, and a crowd went to the spot, brought the corpse to town, and afterwards sent it to Gainesville.

The excitement there was intense, as several lynchings of Murray's confederates have occurred in that vicinity. Early was the hero of the hour and was mounted on a box from which he made a speech describing the affair. He will get $1,500 in rewards. Murray had killed seven men within the past few months, and was as fearless as he was bloodthirsty

MANGLED BY MASTIFFS.

Terrible Injuries Inflicted on a Boy by Savage Dogs.

Edward Gillis, nine years old, had a horrible and fatal experience in Wheeling, W. Va., the other evening. Young Gillis was playing in the street, and near at hand was a dog kennel in which were confined six huge English mastiff. While playing Gillis began teasing the dogs, and they became fearfully enraged. One of the dogs broke down the door, and six ferocious brutes made a fierce attack on the boy. He was knocked down at the first onslaught and all the dogs began biting and chewing him.

Policeman James Carney, assisted by Wm. Robinson, armed with revolvers and crowbars, finally reached the infuriated animals, but it was impossible to make them loosen their holds, and Carney shot five of the dogs dead while they were still chewing and biting their victim. The sixth brute escaped. Carney himself was severely bitten. Gillis' wounds are terrible. His eyes and nose were literally bitten out, and his body has no fewer than 60 wounds. The dogs that were killed were valued at $100 each.

REMARKABLE CASE OF DROPSY.

Two Hundred and Seventy-eight Operations Performed on a Man.

A most remarkable case is that of I. Meredith, aged 78 years, of Monticello, Ill. He has been tapped for the dropsy 278 times, with an average of thirteen pounds of water removed each time, making 3,614 pounds of water which has been taken from his body.

His case beats all past records, and is the most interesting one in the history of the disease. He is now confined to his bed, and is gradually growing weaker. There is no hope of his recovery.

DEATH OF JULES GREVY.

Interesting Career of the Ex-President of France.

He Dies of Congestion of the Lungs at Mont Sous Vaudrey, in the Department of the Jura.

Francois Jules P. Grevy, ex-President of the French Republic, died at Mont Sous Vaudrey, the Department of Jura.

M. Grevy had for four days been suffering from a severe attack of congestion of the lungs, which was the immediate cause of his death.

M. Grevy was born according to the usual statements at Mont Sous Vaudrey, in the Jura, on August 15, 1813. The register of his birth, however, shows the fact to be that he was born in 1807. He was educated at the College of Poligny, studied law in Paris and in due course was admitted as an advocate. He took part in the revolution of 1830, and in 1848 was appointed commissary of the provisional government in his department, and was sent to the constitutional assembly from the Jura.

In the legislative body M. Grevy, while reserving the right of independent action generally, voted with the extreme left. He opposed the government of Louis Napoleon and protested against the expedition to Rome. After the coup d'etat he withdrew from politics, but was in 1869 again returned as deputy for the Jura. On February 17, 1871, M. Grevy was elected president of the national assembly, in which most important and, at that time, trying position he exhibited remarkable tact, judgment and moderation.

In 1873 he resigned his office, being succeeded by M. Buffet. In 1876 he was returned to the National Assembly by the arrondissement of Dole, in the Department of the Jura, and on the meeting of the chamber he was elected its president. He was re-elected by the new Chamber of Deputies on November 10, 1877, and again in January, 1879.

After the resignation of Marshal MacMahon, M. Grevy was elected President of the French Republic for several years on January 10, 1879, when 563 votes were recorded in his favor, 99 being given to General Chanzy (against his will), 5 for M. Gambette, 1 each for General L'Admirault, the Duc D'Aumale and General Gallifa. Forty-three voting papers were blank and 87 Senators and Deputies were absent.

The funeral of M. Grevy will take place at Mont Sous Vaudrey unless the Cabinet decides for a funeral with public honors, to which the deceased is entitled as a former President.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

THE boiler of an engine at the Pratt Mines, at Birmingham, Ala., exploded. Emmett Wiggins, the engineer, was instantly killed.

WHILE a railroad water tank was being torn down near North Danville, Va., the timbers fell upon C. W. Osborne and killed him instantly.

A YOUNG man named Harlow was accidentally shot through both legs with a rifle in the hands of his brother Alfred, in the Adirondacks, and died the next day. A guide named McCullom was also shot and seriously wounded by a sportsman named Mullin, who mistook him for a deer.

A YOUNG man named Daniel Byrnes, of Philadelphia, was drowned in the Delaware River about three miles from Salem, N. J. He was one of a yachting party and jumped off the boat for a swim, when he was seized with cramps and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

During a fire in the Kirby House, at Denver, Colorado, a quantity of gasoline exploded, tearing a hole in the front of the building. E. E. Rowley, who was on the sidewalk in front of the house, was blown into the middle of the street and was fatally injured. Several others were injured by flying bricks.

THE current was turned in the West Bridge street, Grand Rapids, Mich., electric railway, for the first time, and within an hour a man and his horse were killed. George E. Heydorn's horse became frightened, and running against a telegraph pole, caused a small wire to fall across the trolly wire and on the man and horse. The current killed both instantly.

AN excursion train on the Brierfield, Brocton and Birmingham branch of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, while returning from a barbecue at Matevallo, Ala., ran over a cow. The engine and one car were wrecked, and Fireman Tom Acres was killed and Engineer Andrew Vest badly scalded. None of the passengers were injured.

WHILE Robinson's circus was parading in Montreal, several of the lyons began fighting, and Lowlof, the "equestrian director," tried to quell them. One of the lions seized him with one of his forepaws and struck him some terrible blows with the other, laying his skull bare, cutting his neck in a fearful manner and wounding him severely in the face.

CHARLES ROSS, 40 years of age, a butcher on Second avenue, New York, met a horrible death. He was washing the meat racks and was standing on a ladder, when his foot slipped. He fell on one of the big meat hooks on the rack, and the sharp steel spike caught in his body just below the left nipple. It tore through the flesh, penetrating the left lung and pierced the sac of the heart. The men in the shop heard him call for help, but he was dead almost before they could get him off the hook. His last words were about his family, wife and seven children.

HIPPOLYTE FLEES.

The Haytian President Said to Fear a Revolutionary Attack.

The Norwegian steamer Alert arrived at New York from Port de Paix and Port Haytian, and reported that a climax in Hayti's disturbed affairs would undoubtedly be reached very soon.

News of the return to the Haytian capital of the exiles from Kingston, Jamaica, was being industriously circulated in the other large cities of the Republic, and the forces guarding the several seaport cities were being strongly garrisoned, especially at Port-au-Prince, and orders were being issued by President Hippolyte that if the exiles returned to the city and made a successful attack on the palace, the guns were to be turned on the city. The palace is strongly guarded.

So strong is the belief that a revolution will soon break out in Hayti that many of the foreign residents have moved out of Port-au-Prince, or have taken their families away. On the day of the Alert's departure President Hippolyte's family was leaving Port-au-Prince for Cape Haytian. Hippolyte is said to have lost confidence in the strength of his followers, and is preparing to follow his family to Cape Haytian at the first news of the approach of the insurrectionists.

General L. Blot resides at this place, and at his home Hippolyte will make his headquarters. From what can be learned of the insurrectionists, they are still at Kingston, Jamaica, actively preparing, it is said, to leave that place to make an attack on the Haytian capital.

MURDERED AND BURNED.

The Bodies of Two Young Girls Cremated Before They Could Be Recovered.

A horrible story of a double murder comes from Livingston, Overton County, Tenn., about fifty miles from the railroad. The family of W. A. Smith, went to church, leaving two girls, aged 17 and 19, in the house alone.

About 9 o'clock a neighbor noticed an unusual light in the directoin of Smith's dwelling. He ran over, and found the house rapidly burning. He arrived just in time to see the bodies of the two girls, both dead, lying on the floor in the center of a down-stairs room. Their faces were covered with blood, and their clothing disordered. So fierce were the flames that the bodies could not be rescued.

The girls had undoubtedly been murdered, after which the house was set on fire. The family was a very respectable one.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Result of a Long-Standing Feud in Tennessee.

News has reached Knoxville of a bloody murder, doubtless double one, which occurred in a remote part of Hancock county, Tenn. The famous big John Barnard was returning from town in a buggy with a young lady, when Tilman Sutton saw him. Spurring up his horse, Sutton rode to the side of the carriage and shot.

A younger brother of Barnard came up and shot Sutton dead. The elder Barnard will doubtless die. The tragedy is a result of a long-standing feud. In 1886 Sutton's father was murdered by the Barnards, and five of them were sentenced to hang.

In the Supreme Court the decision was affirmed, but a dissenting opinion by Chief Justice Turney caused Governor Taylor to commute the sentence to life imprisonment, and a popular howl was raised. It was claimed Taylor could only pardon them, and, sure enough, he did, all returning to their familiar haunts.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

ASTOR'S daily income is $23,000.

THE Prince of Wales has thirteen wigs.

TENNYSON is just twenty-three days older than Dr. Holmes.

M'LLE RHEA, the actress, is "home again" in America, being a passenger on La Normandie.

HON. HENRY BALLARD is mentioned among the candidates for United States Senator from Vermont.

HON. HALLAM TENNYSON, only surviving son and heir of the poet laureate, has entered upon his 40th year.

SENATOR HARRIS, of Tennessee, is said to be the oldest living Congressman. He was first elected in 1849 at the age of 31.

EX-SENATOR JAMES HARLAN, of Iowa, the father-in-law of Minister Lincoln, is ill at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., though not seriously so.

GENERAL E. BURD GRUBB, American minister to Madrid, sailed for home last Saturday on La Touraine, on leave of absence.

GLEESON WHITE has resigned the editorship of the Art Amateur. He will return to London in September to resume his literary work there.

MRS. LEVI P. MORTON and Miss Morton, wife and daughter of the Vice-President, arrived Saturday from Havre on the steamer La Normandie.

JAY GOULD says he has not read a newspaper in three months. The sudden abandoning of newspaper reading is a sign of approaching death or sofetning of the brain.

HARRIET HOSMER has, in her studio at Rome, a plaster cast of the clasped hands of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. This cast was made by Miss Hosmer in Rome in 1853.

JULIUS M. PRICE, correspondent of the London Illustrated News, has just arrived in San Francisco after making a trip across Siberia never before undertaken by any European.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTER, before taking final leave of the department, will visit some of the Western posts to see how the Indian soldiers he has enlisted are getting on. He starts in about a week.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is not suffering any of the privations of Stanley in his travels through Africa. He carries with him two French cooks, cows and goats for fresh milk, and a supply of champaign.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON is loved in Washington for his calm temper and lack of affectation. Someone who saw him when he first heard of the accident to the Shoreham says that his first question was: "Is anybody hurt?"

JULIA MARLOWE, the actress, is said to have a wonderful memory. As a test not long ago, she committed to memory and recited the entire letter of Baron Fava to Secretary Blaine after it had been read but twice in her presence.

THE Duchess of Marlborough has been expending her American dollars in making her husband's castle, Blenheim, habitable. She has put in bath rooms and electric lights and sent to America for a shipload of coal for the furnaces.

JOHN PENN, who has just been elected to the British Parliament, is a descendant of William Penn. It is stated that the British Government still pays a pension to the heir of Penn for his services in the settlement of Pennsylvania.

LILLIE WEST, who will be pleasantly remembered as the original in Boston "Fiamette" in "The Mascot" at Wentworth's Gaiety Theatre, has become dramatic editor of the Chicago Evening News. She writes over the signature of Amy Leslie. She is the wife of Harry Brown, the comedian, the original "Lorenzo" in Boston.

MANGLED BY A PANTHER.

A Railroad Gang in Florida Attacked by the Beast and One Man Torn to Pieces.

While a section gang of men were working on the Florida & Western Railway, 20 miles from Tallahassee, along Big Swamp, a huge and ferocious panther leaped from a tree near by and struck Philip McWilliams, an athletic laborer, knocking him flat. The furious beast attacked him fiercely, and its shrill and unearthly shrieks frightened off the rest of the hands, who fled, leaving McWilliams to fight alone. The contest was short and bloody. McWilliams had no weapon save a long-handled shovel which he wielded bravely, but the panther was too much for him and in a few minutes he was mangled beyond recognition.

The gang of men had gotten arms by this time and returned, but too late, as the panther tore off the arms of the corpse and fled to the swamp. This is the most horrible occurrence here for years. Negroes have refused to work near the swamp, and work has been suspended on the railway.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Three Life-Long Friends Shoot Each Other to Death.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Pembroke, Bryan county, Ga., in which three young men were mortally wounded. Two of them were the sons of Hon. J. B. Brown, ex-ordinary of Bryan county, and the other Mr. P. H. Patrick, a highly-respected young man.

The trouble arose over a dispute between one of the young Browns and Patrick, in which they came to blows, over a small settlement between the parties. The other young brother to the one enraged interfered, trying to separate the parties, when Patrick, mistaking his motive, drew a pistol and shot him. Then all three drew pistols and began to shoot.

After all had emptied their pistols, 15 shots being fired, there lay on the ground three young men who had been friends from childhood up to the time of this terrible tragedy. The physician in attendance soon after the affair occurred gave it as his opinion that all parties would die.

SUICIDE BY DYNAMITE.

A Man Blows Himself Up to Cause a Sensation.

F. L. Carrol registered at the Prescott House in San Francisco, Cal., as Wm. F. DeYoung, of Fresno. Shortly afterwards an explosion, which shook the buildings in the neighborhood, attracted attention to his room, and it was found that he had committed suicide by exploding a dynamite bomb. His remains were scattered all over the room, and one of his arms was found in the street. The windows and plastering were broken and the furniture damaged. Deceased had been working on a fruit farm near Fresno. He told a number of persons that he intended taking his life, as he wanted to create a sensation for the newspapers, but in a note to the coroner which he left, giving his age as forty-one years and birthplace as Holland, he says he committed suicide because life was not worth living.

NINE PERSONS POISONED.

They Partake of Dinner and None Are Expected to Live.

A special from Belleville, La., says: Nine people of this place are at the point of death, as the result of having partaken poison in the food served at dinner at the house of George Gregg. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, their four children, a visiting relative and Ira Johnson, a neighbor, sat down to dinner.

Soon after dinner they all became violently ill, exhibiting all the symptoms of poisoning. Shortly afterwards the servant, who had in the meantime eaten dinner, also became ill, showing the same symptoms. Since then all have grown steadily worse, and the recovery of none of the victims is expected. What the nature of the poison was is not yet known.

MURDERED BY HIS MATE.

One Logger Kills His Companion and Then Collects the Wages of Both.

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says: The decomposed and almost naked body of John Lucas, a logger, was found in the woods near Seattle, in Washington. Two weeks ago two men came here seeking employment, and were set to work chopping wood. They were to live in an out-of-the-way cabin.

A week ago one of them came and collected what was due both, and went to Seattle. When the body was found, his companion, supposed to be J. Edmunds, was at once suspected and detectives are looking for him. At the cabin where the two men stayed, a bloody axe was found, which corroborated the theory that the man was murdered.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS was obliged to withdraw, at the last moment, from the party with which he expected to visit Europe, Palestine, and Egypt, and stay at home. His wife's illness is the reason assigned for the change of plan. Consequently the flow of jokes on Veendam, Rotterdam, and so forth, will be dammed.

GEORGE A. SHERBER, an aeronaut, made a balloon ascension from Central Park, Peoria, Ills., and on descending in a parachute, fell into the lake and was nearly drowned. Julius Curle, who also made an ascension at Peoria, fell into a net of electric wires and was terribly shocked before the wires could be cut.